

AMERICAN 5-5-3 NATIONAL FUNDAMENTALS SAFE DESIRABLE NEW CHANGES

that the Root plan does not countenance past international transgressions at the expense of China, but that it pledges the United States, Great Britain, France, Italy, Belgium, Holland, Portugal and Japan to refrain from taking advantage of present conditions in order to seek political rights at the expense of the Chinese (Peking) Government.

It is further asserted that beyond the commitments of the nations approving the plan in principle no actual step has been taken toward dealing with specific matters affecting the interests of any nation in China.

With the general plan proposed by Mr. Root as the basis for operations committees will take up matters of specific and concrete relevancy as they already have done regarding the tariff and fiscal affairs of China. It is understood that at the proper time Mr. Root will offer concrete suggestions to meet specific cases.

As to the Anglo-Japanese alliance, which is generally admitted to be obsolete and certain of abandonment, the British and Japanese delegates are exerting the maximum of diplomatic influence to have a plan that will be satisfactory to both nations and which can be reconciled with the constitutional policies of the United States.

Looks to Britain for Remedy.

Just how this is to be accomplished is a matter of keen speculation among the delegates of all countries represented at the conference. There are many conflicting views on the subject. It is quite apparent that there has been a change in the Japanese attitude; that the representatives of the Mikado's Government look to their British ally to find a way out that will not offend the dignity of the Japanese people and at the same time conform to the views of this and other countries that do not regard the Anglo-Japanese alliance with favor.

The British delegation is giving a commendable exhibition of sportsmanship in standing by the Japanese. It has been apparent to close observers for the last week that the British Government has been exerting a pressure on the representatives of its overseas dominions—Canada, Australia and New Zealand—to keep them in line with the British policy.

American students of international events think they discern a change of front on the part of these colonies since discussion of the Anglo-Japanese alliance developed last spring. Although the representatives of the British dominions have expressed themselves as having no change, their position seems to be that they are compelled to concur with Japan as a valuable ally for services rendered during the war; and nothing must be done to suggest "British ingratitude."

They seem to see no reason why an agreement as to Far Eastern affairs cannot be reached without violating the constitutional inhibitions of the United States and without treating the Anglo-Japanese alliance itself. They express the opinion that since the menace of Russian and German imperialism has disappeared there is no necessity for the continuance of the Anglo-Japanese treaty, but they want it clearly understood that they "are not pulling away from British obligations to Japan."

On last Wednesday Mr. Balfour frankly declared that he would like to see something in the nature of a tripartite agreement (not an alliance) between the United States, Japan and Great Britain, but he candidly admitted that the British Government would not agree to such a plan. On Friday Sir Robert Borden said that "Canada is standing with Great Britain and has no individual feelings in the matter." On the same day Sir Auckland Geddes, the British Ambassador, while asserting the friendship of Great Britain with the United States, expressed the hope that an all round arrangement could be made which would be satisfactory to the United States, Great Britain and Japan. Delegate Pierce, representing Australia, also expressed the same view.

Britain's Watchdog in East.

The Japanese viewpoint, as interpreted by some of the leading journalists of that country attending the conference, is that Britain is the "watchdog" for Great Britain in the East, and "while there exists no political necessity for the continuance of the alliance there is a very strong sentimental feeling in favor of it."

The controversy between the naval experts of the two countries has been both spirited and acrimonious, but the larger view obtains that it will not constitute a permanent menace to the success of the conference.

Popular feeling against the submarine is admitted to be growing, a fact which is established by the letters and telegrams reaching the delegates. Much interest is attached to the investigation of the subject of undersea craft and other forms of "viper warfare," poison gas and other barbaric devices, which is being conducted by the committee of the advisory committee of the American delegation in the membership of which are four women. The subject has not yet been taken up by the committee on sea armaments, but is certain to figure actively in the deliberations of that body later.

Siberian Delegates Coming.

SEATTLE, Wash., Nov. 24.—An official delegation from Vladivostok to-day is en route to Washington to present Eastern Siberia's economic situation to the armament conference. P. F. Gould, former secretary of the advisory committee of the Siberian Government, heads the delegation.

Alaskan Road Completed.

FAIRBANKS, Alaska, Nov. 24.—Virtual completion of the Alaska Railroad between Anchorage, on the southwestern coast, and Fairbanks, far in the interior, was announced here to-day.

CHINA WOULD LEVEL ALIEN CONCESSIONS

Delegates Want New Definition of Rights of Others in Their Country.

FULL CONTROL IS AIM

Foreign Nations Hold Their Territories Under Four Arrangements.

SOME GRANTS PERMANENT

America Interested in Rights to Amoy Port Settlement Acquired From British.

Looks to Britain for Remedy.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD. (New York Herald Bureau.) Washington, D. C., Nov. 24. Third in the list of six subjects the Chinese delegation expects to lay before the conference in its detailed presentation of its ten points is the question of leased territories and the various foreign concessions. It is probable that this phase of the Chinese situation will appear in the next few days.

It is understood that part of the general Chinese problem is to equalize, as far as possible, powers granted to aliens under these concessions. There are a number of definitions regarding the pieces of ground occupied by foreigners. China as a condition precedent to ultimate absolute self control wants new regulations to define clearly the rights of foreigners in all leased territory.

Four Kinds of Holdings.

Places in China agreed on for international trade and residence are of four kinds: (1) Concessions; (2) settlements; (3) voluntary settlements, and (4) settlements by surferance.

A concession, in its generally accepted sense, is a piece of ground granted outright to aliens to be held perpetually and to be governed by the holder. A settlement is a site occupied by foreigners in which the foreigners may organize their own local government for certain purposes. A voluntary settlement is a port spontaneously opened by China for the residence of aliens, with municipal and police control retained by local Chinese officials. A settlement by surferance is a settlement within which the residents have acquired certain rights and privileges without formal agreement.

List of Concessions.

China probably will ask that these definitions be cleared and that all concessions and settlements have a fixed limitation. Foreigners have been obtaining concessions since 1843, when Shanghai, the first of the original five ports, became an international settlement. A list of all the foreign concessions and settlements in China with the dates of their acquisition follows:

- 1. Shanghai—The international settlement (1843); the French settlement (1849); Woosung, thrown open to foreign trade in 1858, not by treaty with any power, but by direct initiative of the Chinese Government.
2. Amoy—British concession, 1851-2; Japanese concession, 1890; American concession, 1898; German concession, 1901; known by that name until 1899; Kulangsu international settlement, proclaimed an international settlement by the Chinese authorities, May 1, 1902.
3. Canton—British concessions and French concessions, acquired in 1841 and known jointly as "Shamoen."
4. Foochow—Opened in 1842; no definite area.
5. Ningpo—Location set apart in 1844; no definite area.
6. Hankow—British concession, 1861; Russian concession extension, 1898; ex-German concession, 1898; French concession, 1895, extended 1898; Japanese concession, 1895, extended 1906.
7. Changsha—General foreign settlement, 1904.
8. Chungking—Japanese settlement, 1901.
9. Lower Yangtze Ports:
1. Kiangsu—British concession, 1861.
2. Whampoa—British concession, 1861; originally marked out in 1877 for a British concession, but never taken up.
3. Nanking—General foreign settlement, 1904.
4. Chinkiang—British concession, 1861.
5. Northern Ports:
1. Tientsin, Chouhsin and Weihsein—General foreign settlement, 1861.
2. Peking—British concession, 1861; British concession extension, 1897; extramural area added in 1903; French concession, 1861; German concession, 1897; Japanese concession, ex-Austrian-Hungarian concession, Italian concession.
3. Newchwang—British concession, 1861; German concession, 1897.
4. Hangchow—Japanese concession, 1895; general foreign settlement.
5. Soochow—Japanese concession, 1895; general foreign settlement.

RICE TRADE QUESTION WITHDRAWN BY JAPAN

Tokio to Treat Direct on French Indo-China.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24 (Associated Press).—The rice trade question between Japan and France with French Indo-China, which has been expected to come up at the Armament Conference, is not likely to appear. The Japanese have decided to treat the case to direct negotiations between Tokio and Paris, it is indicated.

ALASKAN ROAD COMPLETED.

FAIRBANKS, Alaska, Nov. 24.—Virtual completion of the Alaska Railroad between Anchorage, on the southwestern coast, and Fairbanks, far in the interior, was announced here to-day.

ALL POWERS MUST BE UNIT ON PEACE, IS BRITAIN'S VIEW

Continued from First Page.

in the world, who are dependent for our daily existence as a nation on the command of the sea—if we are willing to reduce our naval strength, let not other Powers be allowed to build up other engines or instruments of attack, either in the air or under the sea, which may render our sacrifices nugatory and which, so far from leaving us in the proud position of having set an example may leave us in the perilous position of having incurred an undue risk.

"These are the so-called precautions and conditions that I would like to attach to the proceedings at Washington." At another point in his speech, Lord Curzon, referring to the Washington conference, spoke of the joy which was felt throughout the nation over the events of the last ten days at Washington, but said he was not going to utter any premature hosannas. He cited the great day when the Czar of Russia invited the nations of the world to discuss disarmament, and added that this did not prevent the most devastating war of history or the Czar from losing his life.

He mentioned the proposal made during Lord Grey's Secretaryship for a treaty of arbitration with America. "Again the sun of peace came on to shine," he said, "but it did not prevent war." He said he did not suppose our swords were going to be made into plowshares, and he did not suppose "old Adam" was expurgated from man. It was not by resolutions of a conference, but by the resolution of the people that a change could occur.

Among the other points in Lord Curzon's address was the statement that, looking calmly ahead, he believed a decade would pass from the signing of the armistice before normal conditions of life as they were in the old days would be resumed. Speaking of the necessity of international cooperation for the reestablishment of peace, he said:

"Look at what has happened at Washington. Until the meeting of the conference Japan was building ships, Great Britain was building ships and America was building ships. Why could they not cut their programmes in half? Because each one was afraid of the competition of the other. Each was afraid of being confronted with a programme bigger than his own."

"But they met at Washington around a table, some one gave the lead. Another great Power followed, and in a moment you had an advance by common consultation and mutual action which might have taken years to achieve if it had been left to the initiative of any individual Power acting by itself. I should like to apply this golden rule method all around."

After saying the great Powers would assist Germany provided she showed sincerity, Lord Curzon added: "So long as Great Britain, France and Italy hold together I am hopeful of this result."

"The only real cause of the hostilities between the Greeks and the Turkish Nationalists that it was very important that there should be no victory for either side and that there should be peace. That, he said, would be in the interests of both parties, and it was important to this country "because, although we fought against the Turks, although they were guilty of many inhuman acts and although we beat them in war, we have no permanent quarrel with the Mohammedan races. We are the greatest Mohammedan Power in the world."

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JAPAN'S SHIP BUILDING PROGRAM HIGHER PLAN

Officials See Reopening of Subject if New Craft Is Allowed to Nipponese.

U. S. AT DISADVANTAGE

Now Back in Third Class and Would Need Powerful Battle Cruisers.

SPEED IS HIGH ESSENTIAL

Expert Says America, France and Italy Now Have Many Vessels Fit Only to Scrap.

By GRASER SCHOENSTEINER.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD. (New York Herald Bureau.) Washington, D. C., Nov. 24.

According to high officials on our advisory board a compromise to include the battleship Mutu in the Japanese navy is not to be thought of. It would open a serious seam in our plan which would be very liable to sink it or render its benefits nil.

The supposed Japanese plan is to scrap the battleship Settsu, of 22,400 tons, twenty knots, carrying twelve 12 inch guns, in order to gain the necessary displacement to include the Mutu. There is said to be another division of Japanese naval opinion which favors the request for a greater tonnage basis for Japan as against the United States and Great Britain, that will include the Mutu without scrapping the Settsu.

In the navy we are to keep under the Hughes plan there is but one battleship carrying 16 inch guns, the Maryland. The Maryland is very fairly off in the Japanese navy by the battleship Negato, which also carries 16 inch guns but is a little larger and faster than our Maryland. To include the Mutu with the Negato in the Japanese navy would give the United States at a very serious disadvantage. A very important thing which is not realized is that the displacement is not a fair basis of actual power. Type and design dictate a ship's modernity and her relative value; and displacement is only a means by which the designer may compare his ship with figures. Type and design render ships obsolete much quicker than does material age.

America Losing Ground.

"The advent of the Mutu in the Japanese navy has brought out the fact that America is at present the third naval Power. The entire capital ship forces of the various governments at Washington, with the exception of the battleship Settsu, have a speed of at least twenty-two knots as against twenty-one knots for all the American capital ships. However, four Japanese capital ships have a speed of twenty-seven knots, as they are battle cruisers. The tactical advantage of this fleet over our own, plus the advantage of international armaments, will give us our navy to the third naval seat."

The scrapping of the old Settsu would not make much difference. Under the Hughes plan the Settsu is to be scrapped, and the Maryland is to be replaced by the battleship Negato, which also carries 16 inch guns, but is a little larger and faster than our Maryland. To include the Mutu with the Negato in the Japanese navy would give the United States at a very serious disadvantage. A very important thing which is not realized is that the displacement is not a fair basis of actual power. Type and design dictate a ship's modernity and her relative value; and displacement is only a means by which the designer may compare his ship with figures. Type and design render ships obsolete much quicker than does material age.

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Conference Doings

WITH no session of the armament conference yesterday, the delegates have turned their attention to a review of the accomplishments of the last twelve days.

Recognized matters of controversy are narrowed down to four—the Root principles for settlement of China's difficulties; the Anglo-Japanese alliance; Italy's demand for equality of naval strength with Japan, and the status of the submarine.

It was announced that to-day's subject for discussion will be China's request for abolition of the system of extraterritoriality.

Many of the conference members attended religious services and few consultations were held.

Naval experts gave their chief attention to a study of methods of enforcing any naval agreement that might be reached.

Ships Delaware, North Dakota, Florida and Utah and use their tonnage for the Colorado and West Virginia and possibly the Washington of 35,000 tons displacement, 21 knots and carrying eight 16 inch guns. Japan on the other hand would have a fleet of battle cruisers of 25,000 tons, 27 knots and carrying eight 14 inch guns.

This reduces Japan's battle cruiser forces by one ship, but it does not eliminate or make it less tactically advantageous which she would retain in the other three battle cruisers of the Kongo type, the Haruna, Hiei-Yei and Kishimoto.

The new American dreadnaughts are only 21 knot ships and we do not need the slower types as we do fast ones. These slower ships would not make up for the remaining Japanese and the full number of British battle cruisers.

Battle Cruisers Wanted.

In other words, we do not want battleships, but battle cruisers. Speed is necessary in the present position of the world. That fact must not be forgotten. Even should this plan to retain battleships be acceptable to the Japanese, it is very probable that England would want another Kongo class ship. The Kongo ships obsolete and England cannot afford to be left behind with her great world empire to protect.

There are other nations besides Japan, England and the United States to be considered. France possesses four battle ships carrying 12 inch guns which have been rendered practically useless, as has been stated above. The plan to retain battleships of 12 inch guns would mean that in such a case replacement ships would have to be built almost immediately for these ships. Neither France nor Italy is in a financial position to do such a thing. And let me point out again that this conference is to reduce and limit naval armaments, not to increase them, and the extra expenses which go with such increases.

The reasons for America's attitude are very clear. America has taken the lead for the reduction and limitation of naval armaments. France and Italy, therefore, afford to compromise to an extent that would render her efforts useless. The Hughes plan, as it stands, is the first working possibility for a reduction of international armaments. It can be amended and still be fair, but in such an event it would tend not to limit armaments but increase them. Considered in this light, it is not merely a plan but a principle, and by this principle must the fate of the world be worked out, or the conference will be useless.

AMBASSADORS' COUNCIL FOR CHINA IS PROBABLE

Delegates, Expecting Agreement, Look for Control Plan.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24 (Associated Press).—Looking forward to a unanimous agreement among the eight Powers respecting the unrestricted future of China, there is some speculation among members of the delegations at the armament conference as to how the terms of the arrangement may best be realized. Considerable informal inquiry has been made regarding the possibility of a council for China to be set up to deal with Chinese matters from here in the same way that the Ambassadors' Council in Paris disposes of questions arising out of the Treaty of Versailles, and it is believed that such a council for a supreme council of the heads of the allied governments.

Another suggestion expressed informally in one of the delegations is that the conference should result in a sort of a regional association of nations, existing for the specific purpose of dealing with Pacific and Far Eastern questions. The suggestion is determined upon it is assumed that the new association of Powers would be obliged to create a board or a commission that could deal with doubtful questions as they arise in somewhat the same manner as the Ambassadors' Council in Paris. Probably a permanent international staff would have to be engaged, the seat of which would logically be either Washington or Peking.

Arguing for Treaty on Naval Agreement. Some Delegates in Favor of Binding Document.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24 (Associated Press).—Whatever may be the view in other official quarters, at least a part of the American delegation to the armament conference believes that any resulting agreement on naval armaments should be put into the form of a treaty.

It has been suggested that "understandings" as to the policy are well within the province of the Executive and that the details of such a policy could be accomplished by an Executive order emanating from the same authority which now enables the navy to rid the sea of pirates and to enforce the law. It is considered no longer useful.

But an indication that opinion might now be turning rather toward the formal treaty plan developed to-day when it became known that the American delegation has a tendency to look upon a treaty as the only logical instrument to carry out the decisions of the conference.

The decision, as far as the United States is concerned, is expected to rest with President Harding, although it is taken for granted he will accept the opinion of his representatives in the negotiations.

HYLANDS GUESTS OF O'HARA.

Mayor Hyland and Mrs. Hyland had dinner yesterday at the home of Detective Sergeant Irving A. O'Hara, 117 Putnam avenue. Mr. O'Hara is Mrs. Hyland's brother. In the evening the Hylands went to the home of their daughter, Mrs. J. E. Binnett, 14 Seneca court, and had their evening meal. Mr. Binnett is the Mayor's secretary. Mr. Binnett is the Mayor's secretary.

PROPAGANDA JAPANESE OUT OF CONFERENCE

Unofficial Statements Made by Men in Interest of Various Nations.

Called Test Balloons

Far East and the Anglo-Japanese Pact Provide Chances for 'Feelers.'

HUGHES IS HAMPERED

Must Be Guarded in Statements Because of His Position as Leader.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD. (New York Herald Bureau.) Washington, D. C., Nov. 24.

The Washington conference has reached the stage of propaganda and misinformation. With the first shock of the bold and unexpected announcement of the Hughes plan for a naval holiday worn off, the busy news purveyors of all nationalities have settled down to hard work. It is possible to hear any sort of a report and to get what looks for the moment more or less like a confirmation of it.

President Harding and the American delegations have been doing their best to keep the conference on the high plain of international cooperation and mutual understanding. But it is a difficult task. Jealousies of nations, large and small, are showing in many unexpected places. Nations and persons with axes to grind and others with the stones to grind them on are everywhere in evidence.

Without going into too many details or mentioning names, it may be explained that all of the nations represented at the conference and some which are not have their unofficial press agents. They also have their official representatives, of course, who talk to the 400 or 500 newspaper men in measured and carefully chosen language and whose utterances may be relied upon to reflect pretty accurately the real views of their Governments.

Stories as Trial Balloons.

But these official representatives are prevented by the very nature of their position from talking freely. Not so with the unofficial representatives who are none the less representatives of their Governments. These men never permit themselves to be quoted, but they talk with great show of freedom to the groups of correspondents and do not hesitate to express their views. They always preface their answers to questions with some remark like this: "Of course, you must remember that I am not to be quoted and that I am only speaking for myself, but it seems to me that the situation is thus and so, etc., etc."

It is through these propagandists that the foreign delegations "feel out" public sentiment. They send up "trial balloons" and after their suggestions have been seen the light of day in print they are in a position either to deny them, as not reflecting the real position of their Governments, or to drive their ideas deeper, if the first reaction has been favorable.

Just now the two questions that are proving the greatest stumbling blocks to a quick settlement of the armament problem and the Far Eastern difficulties are the refusal of France to accede to the five-five-three naval program for the United States, Great Britain and Japan, and the refusal of the United States to accede to the five-five-three naval program for the United States, Great Britain and Japan, and the refusal of the United States to accede to the five-five-three naval program for the United States, Great Britain and Japan.

U. S. Submarines 83,000 Tons.

At present with those now building, the United States Navy possesses submarines aggregating 83,000 tons. It is said the submarines in commission, however, do not exceed 50,000 tons. While American naval officers dislike the idea of a reduction, it is regarded as probable that they will agree to cut down the tonnage materially, perhaps to 50,000 tons.

The general understanding that the Japanese demand that 10 per cent be added to her capital ship tonnage would be set aside in the final agreement led to a consideration of the possibility of Japan that in a type of ship of purely a defensive character she should approximate the auxiliary tonnage of the two chief naval powers. It was the understanding of the officers considering the whole question that a compromise was agreeable to all three parties would be reached.

Japan has not revealed the exact character of the ships in this auxiliary class, but it is understood they are to be in the main light cruisers with a comparatively short cruising radius. Of this type of vessel—auxiliary—it was provided in the Hughes program that Japan set 370,000 tons, in comparison with 450,000 tons for the United States and Great Britain each.

HIT BY ELEVATED TRAIN.

ROY JOHNSON, 35, of 2800 Briggs avenue, The Bronx, leaned over the edge of the interborough elevated platform at 140th street and Third avenue last night and a north bound Bronx Park train struck his head. He fell to the platform unconscious and was taken to Lincoln Hospital by Dr. Lewis suffering from concussion of the brain.

AGREEMENT TO BIND 5-5-3 WARSHIP RATIO

Conference Plans to Have Inspectors See That Quota Is Not Exceeded.

COMPROMISE FOR TOKIO

Plea for 10 P. C. Extra in Capital Vessels Likely to Win Something.

Delegates Will Likely Consider 'Vipers' First in Final Compromise.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD. (New York Herald Bureau.) Washington, D. C., Nov. 24.

Upon the expectation that the delegates of the United States, Great Britain and Japan